

The Case of the
Seized Properties of the
Ukrainian Labour-Farmer Temple
Association

An Appeal
for
Justice

TO THE THE READER:

By the Wartime Emergency Powers Act of the Dominion Parliament certain special powers are temporarily conferred upon the Dominion Government — the Governor General in Council — for the period of any wartime emergency. Under these powers the Dominion Government in 1940 declared the Ukrainian Labor-Farmer Temple Association an unlawful association, and took charge of its property. The Association was not dissolved, for the Government had no power to dissolve it. It did not cease to own its property, for the Government had no power to deprive it of that property. It merely ceased to be capable, for the time being, of managing that property, which consequently had to be looked after by the Government.

In 1943 the Government restored the Ukrainian Labour-Farmer Temple Association to its rights as a lawful association, and has since returned a portion of its property, with a careful accounting of all the expenditures which it made in connection with the administration of that property. But even if it had not done so in 1942 it would have had to do so when the war ends and the wartime emergency ceases to exist, for the authority under which the Government declared the Association unlawful in 1940 will then disappear.

Unfortunately certain officers of the Government, in whose hands was placed the management of the property, seem to have completely misconceived their functions. They acted as if the Association had been dissolved and its property had become the property of the Government. They destroyed a large quantity of moveable property, and sold at forced-sale prices (immensely below the real value) a large part of the real estate. The Association is now offered nothing for the property destroyed, and only the ridiculously low sums paid by the purchasers for the property sold — less a very heavy charge for the "services" of the Government in managing the transactions.

It is the strongly held opinion of the Civil Liberties Association of Toronto that this constitutes a very grave wrong against the Ukrainian Labour-Farmer Temple Association, which was a lawful association in 1939 and is a lawful association today. But this wrong had been committed by the officers of the Government. The righting of the wrong therefore depends upon the voluntary action of the Government itself, and that in turn depends upon the wishes of the people of Canada. This pamphlet is published in the hope of influencing public opinion in favor of the righting of this wrong.

Read it with care; and if you are convinced that a wrong has been done, write to your member of Parliament or to the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

B. K. SANDWELL

*Chairman, Special committee of the
Civil Liberties Association of Toronto.*

THE BACKGROUND

THE Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association was declared an illegal organization in June 1940. All its properties, one hundred and eight halls (temples) with their contents: equipment, furniture, musical instruments, libraries, theatrical costumes etc. were seized and placed under the care of the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property, who is the Secretary of State.

On October 14, 1943, by Order in Council P. C. 8022, the ban was removed, and it was ordered that "all property rights and interests in Canada, or the proceeds thereof, vested in and subject to the control and management of the Custodian . . . be released to the organization or person from whom it was received". On October 20, 1943, a committee was set up to advise the Custodian "as to the manner and means which should be used in releasing the properties", and most of what follows is based on evidence brought before that committee.

As a result of the many sittings and recommendations of this committee, the majority of the halls — ninety two to be exact — were returned into the possession of the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association. The equipment had in many places deteriorated or disappeared, the taxes for the period that the properties were in the care of the Custodian are owing in some cases, and equitable adjustments still have to be made.

Of far greater importance, however, is the fate of the 16 halls and one lot which had been sold by the Custodian, allegedly "to preserve the equity" of the owners to whom it might have to be returned. The brute fact, however, is that at the time they were seized in June 1940, the total value of these 17 properties was estimated at \$293,539.26, with total liabilities (mort-

gages etc.) of \$24,268.44, leaving an equity of \$269,-270.82. In full settlement of this, the Custodian's agents offer a total reimbursement of \$38,176.33, a little more than 14%. In other words, for every dollar that was taken from them, the Ukrainian group are offered 14 cents in full settlement, after the Custodian's office have administered the properties for three and a quarter years.

LOSS OF EQUITY

The Civil Liberties' Association is not here concerned whether the original ban was, or was not, justified. It may well be granted that a government must, in time of war, sometimes act on suspicion only. But when that is so, and no charges whatsoever are laid against the people or organizations concerned, it is all the more important that as little suffering as possible be inflicted upon Canadian citizens, and that their property, when seized, shall be preserved to them and protected against depredations. The duty of the Custodian, as his name implies, is to protect the interests of those who are barred from looking after them themselves. When the equity which the Custodian is there to protect, is reduced by 86% while under his care in three short years, something is obviously very wrong. We, as citizens whose property — whoever we are — is subject to the same power of seizure, must demand a reckoning from the authorities concerned.

WHY ALIEN PROPERTY?

It may well be doubted in the first place whether the property of Canadian citizens, when seized in this manner, should properly be entrusted to the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property. Let us repeat that no charges were laid against this organization, whose members are Canadian citizens and whose sons are, in many cases, fighting in the armed forces of Canada abroad. It is our duty to see that the citizen and property rights of their parents and families are protected at home.



This is the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple at 300 Bathurst St., Toronto. Its construction costs amounted to \$130,187.11, contributed by some 6,000 Toronto citizens. The custodian of the Canadian Government at Ottawa sold this Temple to the Ukrainian National Federation for \$32,500.00, with a down payment of \$3,500. The advisory committee to the Secretary of State, after the court hearing in Toronto, recommended that the Hall be returned to the possession of the U.L.F.T.A. members. But in spite of this recommendation, the hall has not yet been returned.

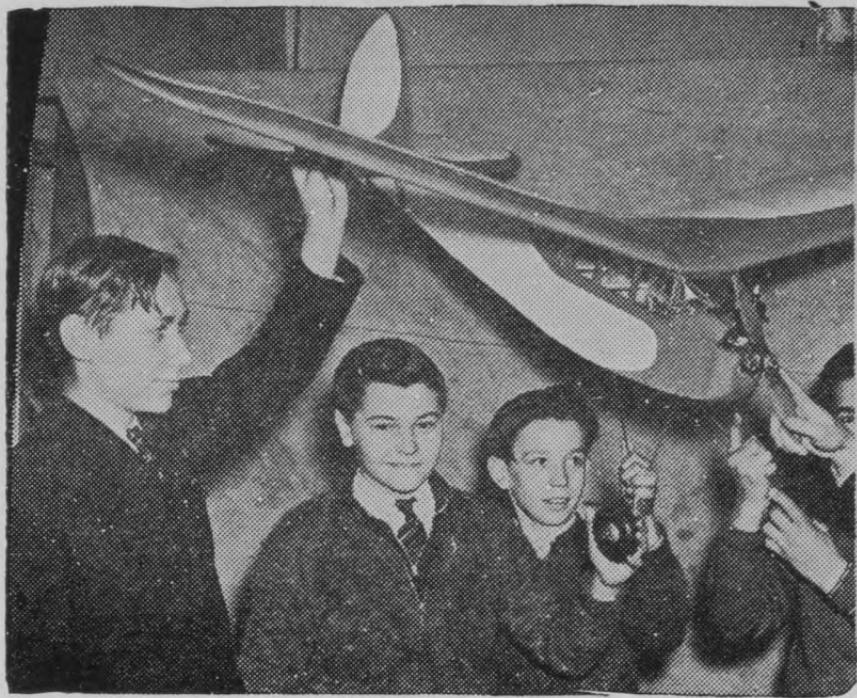
THE CUSTODIAN SPEAKS

On July 15, 1943, the Hon. N. A. McLarty, Custodian and Secretary of State, speaking of these halls of the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association, said: "My advice is that not a single labour temple which was able to carry itself was sold . . . Not one single labour temple was sold except for one of these causes. **First**, there was a mortgage against it, and usually heavily overdue. In that event, foreclosures would inevitably have followed, and the whole thing would have been a complete loss. **Second**, there were other cases in which there were heavy arrears of taxes. If sales had not been made in those cases, again there would have been a complete loss to the owners. **Third**, some of the buildings were in an extremely dilapidated condition. There were no funds of that branch available to put them in proper condition . . . In other words, before any property was sold, at least one of these conditions had to exist."

THE FACTS

The following table gives the best comment upon the Custodian's statement. Most of the buildings were less than twenty years old. The first column gives the original cost of the building, the second the price at which it was sold by the Custodian, the third is the amount offered by the Custodian's office in full settlement; in the fourth column will be found the mortgage liability against the property, if any, at the time it was seized. In some cases, a cheque for the amount in the third column has been received.

It will be seen from this table that properties costing \$293,539.26, bearing liabilities of \$24,268.44, and having thus a net worth of \$269,270.82, were sold in a manner which brought in to their owners the sum of \$38,176.33, or about 14 per cent of their value. They were not old buildings, and they had been well maintained, so that depreciation would not be heavy. And to replace them today would cost far more than it cost to build them originally.



You will find a lot of young Ukrainians in the big industrial plants in Canada. They are keen on technical training, learning to be mechanics, machinists, skilled workers. A great many of them hold responsible jobs in the war defence industries. Others joined the Army, Navy and R.C.A.F., and are doing their bit for victory. Some of them have received degrees in Aeronautical Engineering.

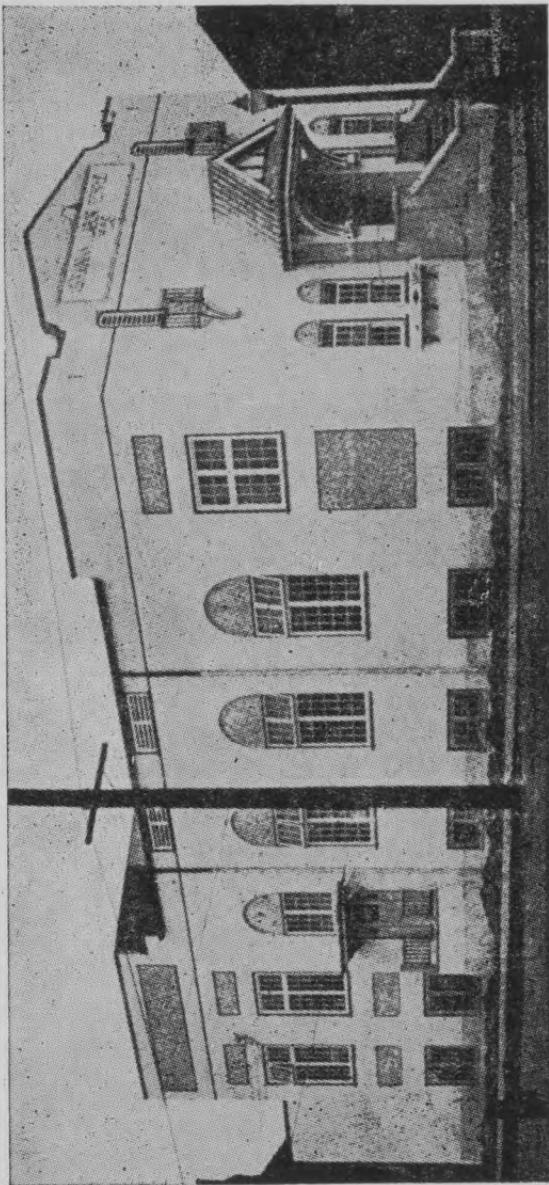
The youngsters you see in this picture are proud of their model plane which is equipped with a gasoline motor and made in the UKRAINIAN LABOUR TEMPLE AT 300 BATHURST STREET, TORONTO, early in 1940.

The classes were like a bee-hive. Hundreds of boys came several times every week for wood and soap carving; collection of stamps, weaving, marionette-making, drawing, clay-modelling, etc. Under capable instructors, these children enjoyed the happiness of constructive activities. This helped to prevent much child delinquency. Canada should welcome and subsidize such activities.

Such creative work has now ceased due to the fact that the Government sold their place of recreation and manual training.

	Cost of Building & Equipment	Price Sold by Custodian	Balance Available to U.L.F.T.A.	Liability (if any)
Brooklands, Man.	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 400.00	\$ 176.22	\$ nil
Libau, Man.	1,800.00	250.00	61.99	nil
Arborg, Man.	2,000.00	356.00	89.06	nil
Swift Current, Sask.	2,000.00	350.00	139.81	nil
Bienfait, Sask.	8,000.00	860.00	55.59	400.00
North Battleford, Sask.	450.00	210.00	79.52	nil
Lachine, Que.	11,500.00	2,000.00	1,457.93	nil
Toronto, Ont.	130,187.11	32,500.00	24,762.89	9,012.42
Hamilton, Ont.	16,152.15	5,650.00	3,243.41	2,398.57
Saskatoon, Sask.	16,250.00	1,500.00	299.80	352.03
Edmonton, Alta.	16,000.00	5,291.00	3,540.00	505.42
Calgary, Alta.	15,000.00	1,500.00	1,073.72	nil
Lethbridge, Alta.	14,000.00	1,060.00	432.65	nil
Medicine Hat, Alta.	11,500.00	1,500.00	1,011.44	nil
Vancouver, B.C.	22,000.00	6,000.00	1,577.04	nil
Winnipeg, Man. (Euclid Ave.)	21,000.00	13,300.00	* 408.19	12,000.00
Timmins, Ont. (lot)	1,200.00	1,200.00	583.45	nil
TOTAL	\$293,539.26	\$73,927.00	\$38,176.33	\$24,268.44

*) Amount Owing to Custodian



This is the UKRAINIAN LABOUR TEMPLE IN VANCOUVER, B.C. It is a stucco-constructed building with all modern conveniences. It was built in 1928 for the sum of over \$22,000. There was no indebtedness of any kind at the time of seizure. This building was sold to the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church for \$6,000, with a down payment of \$500.00, and the balance is to be paid at the rate of \$50.00 per month. The church, with a membership of 16 persons, uses this hall for dances, and holds a church ceremony every second Sunday.

NEGLIGENCE OR INCOMPETENCE?

The difference between the price at which the property was sold by the Custodian, and the balance available, can be accounted in various ways; in some instances the mortgage, or part of it was repaid, in others expenses were incurred in selling or remitting to agents and lawyers; or again the taxes were paid. It should be noted, however, that for the most part **these taxes were for the period that the properties were in the hands of the Custodian.** The Custodian's agents were surely badly selected if, under their care, the value of all these properties diminished by 86%, and if they could not administer these halls, most of which had no encumbrances, efficiently enough to pay the taxes. Note particularly the case of Vancouver, for instance, which it has been shown to the committee, could have been rented for \$75.00 a month, yet which was sold for 27% of its value.

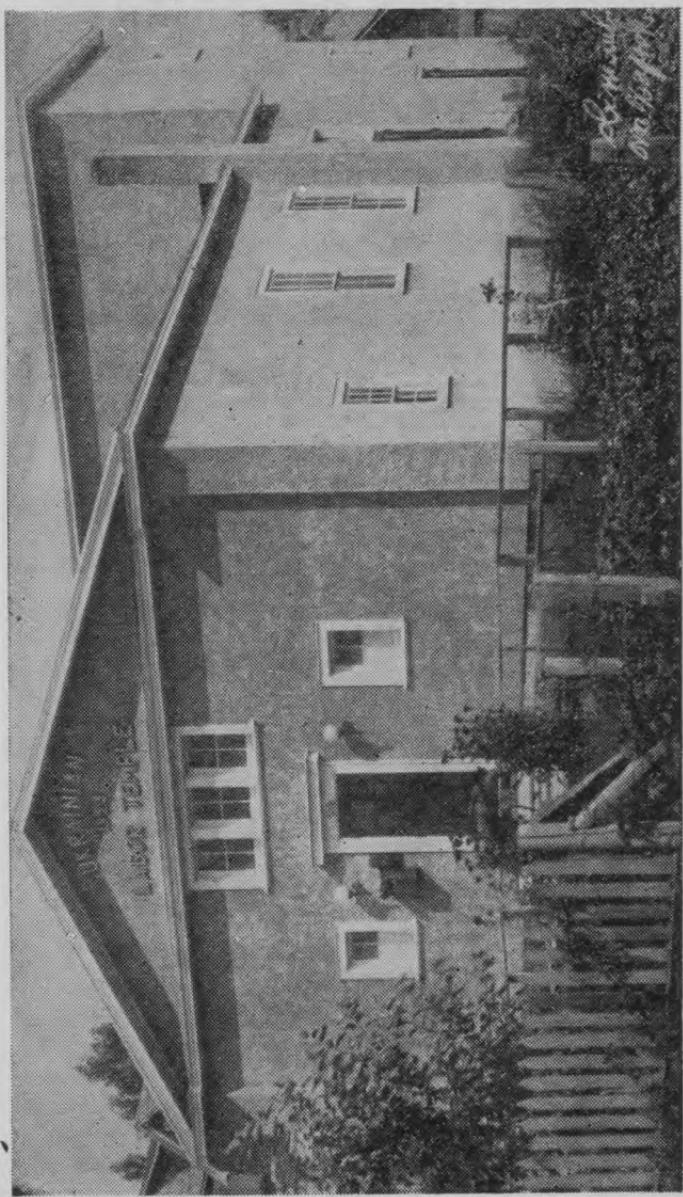
Obviously there should have been no need to sell in the large majority of these cases. Indeed there was not. It was shown in evidence before the committee that, for example, in the case of the Toronto Hall, the bank had taken no action whatever to have the mortgage paid or to force a sale. It is only too obvious that the Custodian's agents had no regard whatever for the interests of those it was their function to protect. They were guilty of gross negligence at least.

PROVOCATIVE SALES

Further, several of these halls were sold to the Ukrainian National Federation, a rival organization to the U.L.F.T.A. To sell the property of a minority group to their rivals, as it were, within the same ethnic group, and at a ridiculously low figure, shows a remarkable lack of imagination on the part of the Custodian's department and its agents.

SOLD FOR A SONG

Any number of incidents could be quoted that would seem to argue stupidity and callousness, as well



This is the Ukrainian Labour Temple in Calgary, Alta. It was a cultural centre of the Ukrainian community. The value of this hall is estimated by the association at \$16,000.00. The custodian in Ottawa sold this hall for \$1,500.00. The balance held by the custodian for the U.L.F.T.A. Branch in Calgary amounts to \$1,073.72.

as a surprising lack of respect for property and property rights on the part of the Custodian's agents. The U.L.F.T.A.'s own orchestra in West Toronto offered to rent the Hall on Royce Avenue for \$50.00 a month. They were asked to pay \$70.00, which they could not do. It was later rented to a machine shop, with inevitable damage resulting, at \$40.00. In Windsor, scenery, costumes, library, etc., worth about \$6,000.00 were sold to the Ukrainian rival organization for a couple of hundred dollars, and the hall itself rented to unsavory tenants that had to be ejected after they had removed the flooring and done much other damage. All over the country, musical instruments and precious books were sold for a song or disappeared, and libraries were completely destroyed at Edmonton, Winnipeg, Calgary and Toronto.

A LIBRARY DESTROYED

Special mention should perhaps be made of the library in the big Toronto Hall. After the hall had been sold to the rival Ukrainian National Federation, the police were called and found the janitor reading a book, in Ukrainian, which he told them was "communistic". The police witnesses said they saw two or three books in English which they considered subversive. Thereupon they phoned the Custodian's agents who immediately ordered a truck and had the whole library of 3,000 or more books and pamphlets destroyed as waste paper. The original value is estimated at \$3,000.00—\$3,500.00, and the Custodian's office solemnly credited their client with \$9.18 for it. No examination of the books was made, no attempt to save part of the library at least. A janitor of a rival organization had told a policeman the books were communistic; a police inspector (who couldn't read them) told the Custodian's men the library was subversive; and they ordered the truck. It is interesting that neither party accepted before the committee the responsibility of giving the order for destruction, though there is no doubt it was the direct result of a telephone conversation between them. In-



The SASKATOON UKRAINIAN LABOUR TEMPLE was the pride of the Ukrainian community. The erection costs of this hall amounted \$16,152.15. Having no regard for the value of this hall, the custodian sold it for \$1,500.00. After paying a commission to the agent, and other disbursements, the balance held by the custodian for the U.L.F.T.A. in Saskatoon amounts to \$299.80.

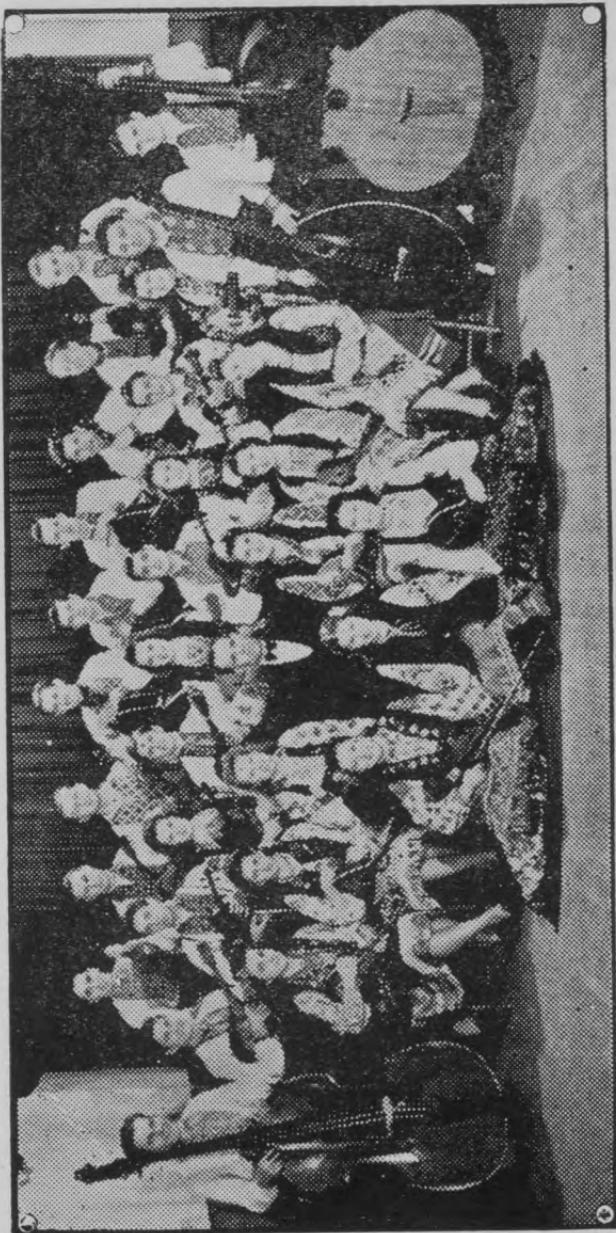
deed, the evidence seem to show that neither was aware there was any responsibility involved.

THE MEANING OF THE HALLS

Such then is the position. These halls were built by our Ukrainian population over a period of years; little by little they, thousands of them all over the Dominion, contributed from their hard-earned wages to build these halls as community centres where they gathered together to read, to study, above all to preserve the library and musical heritage of their race. Such community feeling is not an obstacle to Canadian citizenship, far from it. From these halls have come musicians and other artists of whom Canada has a right to be proud. From their communities many have gone into the armed forces, many are working in war factories, and many more have made substantial contributions to Victory Loans and other parts of the war effort.

The injustice done in the matter of these halls must be remedied. If our government refuses to do anything, this will inevitably create a feeling of frustration amongst one of our largest minority groups. They came to this country to find liberty and security under our British system; it is our business to see that they get it. The unfortunate effect of such callous treatment of these halls, which are very dear to them, can best be illustrated by the fact that during the last Victory Loan drive, members of these communities contributed generously — but many of them in cash. The reason was that, after the halls were seized, they felt their own money might be seized too, so they did not, as individuals, trust banks. There are many minority groups in Canada and it would be serious and unfortunate if this treatment of the Ukrainians should cause them all to share this sense of insecurity.

These community halls are far more than a mere building; rather are they, to these people, symbols of their own achievements. The U.L.F.T. Association is



This is the UKRAINIAN STRING ORCHESTRA of the Ukrainian Labour-Farmer Temple Association in West Toronto. It is composed of young Canadian citizens of Ukrainian origin. Just before the Association was outlawed in 1940, they purchased a bus and planned to go to Edmonton to participate in the Second National Ukrainian Canadian Music Festival. They were to cover a distance of more than 5,000 miles. But the Festival did not take place. It was banned.

After the U.L.F.T.A. was banned, they wished to continue with their musical activities. But their offer to pay \$50.00 rent per month for the hall at Royce Ave., was refused. Not long after, the hall was rented to an unsavory tenant for \$40.00 per month. Twenty members of this orchestra voluntarily joined the Canadian armed forces. Some of them have been wounded in Italy. There were 210 similar string orchestras all over Canada in 108 U.L.F.T.A. Temples.

not seeking damages; they are simply asking what was taken from them in 1940 be returned to them now. And it is quite clear that they have right on their side. The Custodian himself has stated that he was concerned only to preserve their equity; if he failed in a number of cases, there is no reason why they should suffer for his failure.

THE SOLUTION

The Civil Liberties' Association, with a view to secure an amicable settlement of this matter would make the following suggestions:

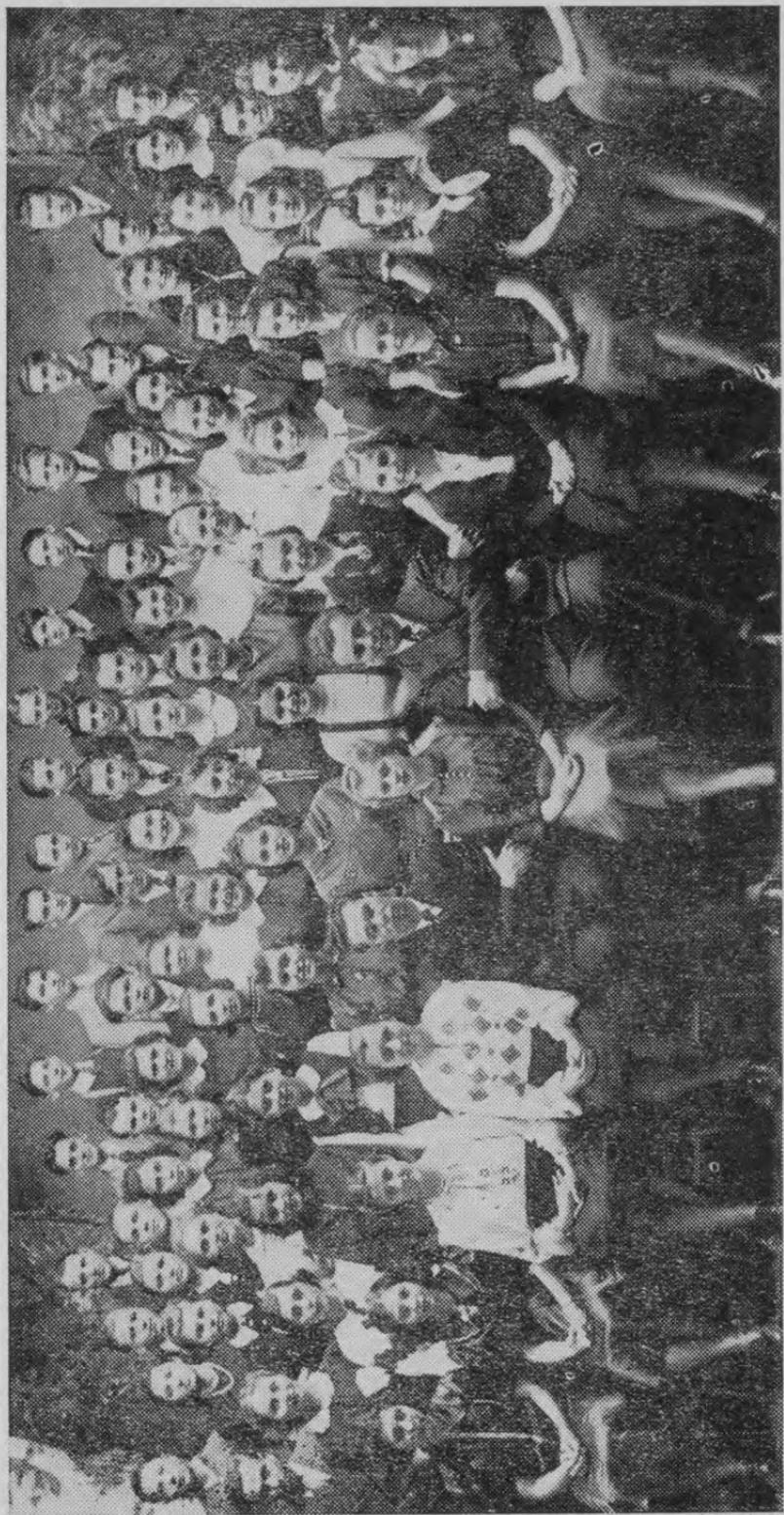
1. Buildings

That these sold halls be restored to the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association, and that the purchasers be reimbursed the price which they have paid for the halls. Where permanent improvements have been made by the purchasers, they could be paid for those improvements by the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association, and every effort should be made, perhaps with the advice of a member of the Advisory Committee, to arrive at an amicable settlement of payment for any such improvement.

This is in effect the recommendation of the Advisory Committee with regard to nine halls, namely Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Saskatoon, Hamilton, Toronto and Lachine. The Advisory Committee came to the conclusion that, of the other eight, the sales were to the best interests of all concerned in six cases and justified in the other two. In view of the way the properties were administered by the Custodian's representatives this conclusion seems open to doubt. We should therefore recommend that the same procedure be applied in all cases, except where it is agreed between the parties that the present settlement is satisfactory.

2. Taxes

Where the taxes against the property could not be paid from rentals and other income on the property



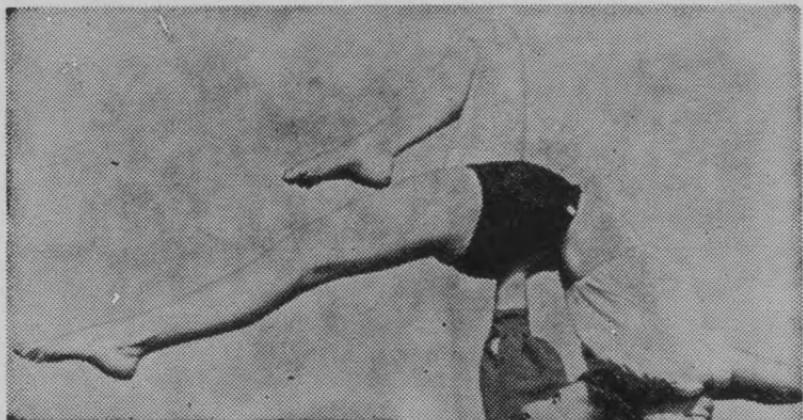
This is the Youth Choir of the Ukrainian Labour Temple at 300 Bathurst St., Toronto. Many of these young men are serving with Canada's armed forces, most of them joining voluntarily. Directors of this choir are prominent citizens in the cultural life of Canada. One is known to all Canada, as a vocalist in radio and concert work, another is in the Navy Show of the R.C.N.V.R., and a third is in charge of a studio of fine arts.

during the period that it was under the management of the Custodian, and where these taxes remain a charge against the property, that the Custodian come to some settlement with the taxing authorities concerned. In any case, where income before seizure covered the taxes, the Custodian and through him the Federal Government should accept the responsibility for the taxes during that period. This should apply both to the halls that were sold and to those that were not.

3. Damages

Claims for damages owing to disappearance, destruction or forced sale of equipment, libraries etc. have been made. The evidence before the committee established the validity of these claims and the committee recommended the payment of a certain proportion (varying in the different cases) of the amounts claimed. We would recommend that this be done — and that the payment should be generous, in view of the clear responsibility of government agents in many cases. It is impossible to suggest amounts without complete enquiry, but we believe that the committee's recommendations should be regarded as a minimum rather than a maximum.

If these suggestions are adopted and a settlement thus sought on friendly lines, we believe that much will have been done to restore to the members of the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association not only their halls but also their confidence in British justice and Canadian democracy. They know that in time of war a government must act quickly, and that, in the incredibly complicated machinery of modern government mistakes, perhaps even injustices, are bound to occur. The real test of democracy is whether the mistakes are put right and the injustices corrected, once they are exposed to view. It is when governments prefer to save their faces rather than protect their citizens, that democracy is in danger.



The young people above are from the GYMNASTIC DISPLAYS which were held at the Ukrainian Labour Temple, 300 Bathurst St., Toronto. There were 200 young men and women attending gym classes twice a week. Across Canada, there were 150 gym classes in the ULFT.A. Temples.

A POSTSCRIPT

There is one further suggestion we should make in conclusion. Justice to the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple is our first concern, but the efficiency of the Custodian's department is also important. He holds in trust a large number of other properties, (of both citizens and aliens). We do not wish this kind of thing to occur in other cases, and it is our opinion therefore, that:

4. An enquiry should be held into the methods and actions of the Custodian's representatives in this case; measures should be taken to avoid his being represented by people who have shown themselves crassly ignorant of their duties and responsibilities; further, regulations should be issued to all the Custodian agents and representatives that will make such careless handling of other people's properties impossible in the future.





This is a REHEARSAL of the ORCHESTRA at the Ukrainian Labour Temple at 300 Bathurst St., Toronto. Every Saturday over 200 children ranging in age from six to twenty years, used to assemble for their music lessons. The U.L.F.T.A. was not only a community centre for adult citizens, but also a conservatory of music for Ukrainian children. Many of these children today have developed into professional performers in musical institutions. Some are playing in high school and public school orchestras. The contribution of U.L.F.T.A. halls across Canada to the musical and cultural advancement of Canadian youth is highly regarded by outstanding citizens in every community.

ADDITIONAL FACTS CONCERNING PROPERTY AND LIBRARIES OF THE UKRAINIAN LABOUR FARMER TEMPLE ASSOCIATION

The Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association operated under a Dominion Charter from 1924. From contributions of our Canadian citizens of Ukrainian origin, running into many tens of thousands, they were able to erect, in industrial centres and farming communities across Canada, 108 Temples. In these Temples they had functioning 210 string orchestras, 190 dramatic circles, 150 dancing classes, 6 brass bands, various sewing circles, gymnastic groups, classes in English language, junior classes in construction of air craft models; they established collections of musical repertoires, valuable paintings, stage accommodations, etc. etc.

Such activities obviously are of great cultural value not only to the Ukrainian group but to the whole community.

TORONTO, ONT.

The total cost of the building, equipment and land, as established at the Toronto hearing of the Advisory Committee, amounted to over \$130,000.00.

This hall was sold to the Ukrainian National Federation, a rival organization, for \$32,500.00 with a down payment of \$3,500.00 (10%).

Charges for rental and sale, agent's fees, commission and legal transactions amounted to \$2,578.16.

The Chairman of the Advisory Committee makes his usual recommendation with regard to sold halls in the following words: "After hearing the evidence, we are of the opinion that it is desirable in the public interest, and having regard to the promotion of harmony among Canadians of Ukrainian origin, that the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association should be restored to their former position as owners of the said property and we so recommend. It is our opinion that the present owners should agree to sell the property to the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association at the price paid by them for it, provided further, however, that if the present owners have made permanent improvements to the property, these should be paid for by the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association."

VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Chairman of the Advisory Committee has made the following recommendation to Mr. McLarty:

"After giving the matter full consideration, it is unfortunate that the hall was sold and the chattels included in the sale. There was no mortgage on the hall and the evidence was that it could have been rented for a very substantial rental, more than sufficient to pay the



This is the Ukrainian Folk Dancing troupe in Toronto. All of the four boys are serving with Canada's armed forces. The citizens of Toronto and district will never forget these dancers for their artistic performances. There were many dancing classes in the U.L.F.T.A. balls in Canada.

carrying charges. Furthermore, evidence was produced that the hall and fixtures originally cost a sum in excess of \$20,000.00 and we are of the opinion that it is desirable in the public interest, and having regard to the promotion of harmony among Canadians of Ukrainian origin, that the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association should be restored to their former position as owners of the said property and we so recommend."

During the court hearing it was acknowledged that the hall could have been rented at between 75 and 100 dollars per month. There were no liabilities. (The cost of the hall was \$22,000.00.)

The Finnish hall in Vancouver, which was also under the care of the Custodian, and which is much smaller in capacity, was rented at \$75.00 per month.

The U.L.F.T.A. Hall was sold to the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church. Services are held every second Sunday with an attendance not exceeding 16 persons, mostly women and children. The hall is also used for dancing purposes.

When asked to return the hall to its original owners, the present owners told the Chairman of the Advisory Committee that a bonus of \$9,000.00 would have to be paid to them for its return.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

According to a letter, written by L. B. Fairbairn, K.C. of Lethbridge, to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, the property of the U.L.F.T.A. was sold by the Custodian to the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church for the sum of \$1,000.00, who in turn sold it to the Broder Canning Co. for \$1,500.00. This Company again sold the property to Mr. Martin Anderson for use as a dance hall for \$1,500.00. Mr. Anderson remodelled the hall for his purposes at a very low cost and now claims he will not sell it for \$8,000.00.

The Chairman of the Advisory Committee recommends the return of the hall to its original owners.

It can be seen that the purchase of this hall for church purposes was a total fraud. Not only that, but when the church group offered the hall for sale they stated in the advertisement that "It would make a splendid garage."

Profits were made on all sales, but one.

BIENFAIT, SASK.

The Temple brought \$200.00 in rent prior to the sale. The hall was bought by the Mine Workers Central Union of Estevan and District and the Secretary of the Union wrote to Mr. McLarty and to the National Office of the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association stating that they would be pleased to return the hall to the original owners upon receiving the full purchase price from them. Purchase price was \$860.00. So far the hall has not been returned.



The above CHOIR is from the UKRAINIAN LABOUR TEMPLE at 300 Bathurst St., Toronto. There were 125 choirs in the U.L.F.T.A. halls across Canada. The director of the above choir is serving with the Navy Show of the R.C.N.V.R. These choirs sang songs of the old land and the new. Through their many concerts, the melodies of the Ukraine have become known to thousands of Canadian citizens.

CALGARY, ALTA.

In reply to Mr. McLarty, the present owner of the Ukrainian Labour Temple in Calgary wrote, on the 22nd of March 1944, that it would cost \$25,000.00 to replace this building and that he (the present owner) is not anxious to make any change as the building is very convenient for his warehouse space in Calgary. This same building was sold by the Custodian for \$1,500.00

HAMILTON, ONT.

The building was purchased by the Greek Orthodox Church, composed of thirteen families out of Hamilton's Community of 3,000 citizens of Ukrainian origin and it is reported that the property is used for a church on Sundays and as a dance hall on week days.

This hall was rented at first and brought in a gross rental of \$755.83.

SASKATOON, SASK.

The chairman of the Advisory Committee, during his hearing, stated: "This hall was sold at a ridiculously low figure as the evidence discloses" and recommended that the property should be returned to the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association ownership.

The maladministration of this hall is outstanding. The auctioneer was questioned as to how he sold the costumes. He said he placed a quantity of costumes on a table and asked: "Who will give me twenty five cents for this lot? There was no bid. Then he placed more costumes on the table and, including a set of orchestra drums (small and large), sold it all for fifty cents. This was the most disgraceful example of unsatisfactory trusteeship brought to light on the trip of the McPhee Committee.

NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

The cost of this hall was \$450.00. There were no liabilities. The Custodian sold the hall for \$210.00 and the charges and expenses were more than 50% which includes \$102.22 for agent's fees. Net proceeds for the Association is set at \$78.52.

SWIFT CURRENT, SASK.

The value of this hall was \$2,000.00 including chattels. There were no liabilities. The offer of Mr. Ewaniuk of \$575.00 was refused and the hall was sold for \$350.00. The agent's fees for the sale of \$350.00 are \$152.35. Why the sale was refused to Mr. Ewaniuk was not explained. The man who purchased the property for \$350.00, Mr. Charles Thoreson, resold it for \$750.00.

WINNIPEG, MAN. (EUCLID AVE.)

This hall was sold to the Ukrainian National Federation for \$13,-300.00. This hall was built in 1939 at a cost of \$21,000.00. There was

Wherever there is a Ukrainian community inhabiting the vast lands of Canada, there you will find the cultural centres, constructed with the contributions of their nickels and dimes. Such centres are not only accommodated with stage sceneries, libraries, etc. but also with instruments of various kinds which were bought with the proceeds



of their activities in these halls.. Many of these instruments were left in the halls across Canada at the time of seizure. The custodian agents, having no regard for the cultural values of National minority groups, disposed of such instruments during the auction sales, as in the case of Saskatoon.

a mortgage on the hall but the mortgagee did not press for foreclosure. There was no need to sell this hall.

EDMONTON, ALTA.

The hall was sold to the Ukrainian National Federation. During the hearing they stated that they would return the hall if the price of the improvements (some \$8,000.00) were returned to them. Mr. Campbell, a member of the Advisory Committee interviewed all the sub-contractors engaged in improving the hall and found that the total accounts for all the improvements amounted to \$3,000.00 and not \$8,000.00. It seems that the present owners desire to make a profit of \$5,000.00 on the return of the hall to its original owners.

LACHINE, QUE.

The property, valued at \$11,500.00 was sold to the Salvation Army for \$2,000.00. There were no liabilities. The Salvation Army is willing to return the hall to its original owners. The Custodian instructed Judge McPhee to take no further action in the case of this hall. Why?

* * *

CENTRAL BUILDING OF THE U.L.F.T.A., WINNIPEG, Man. (Corner Pritchard Ave. and McGregor St.)

At time of seizure:

Cash on hand	\$.22	\$
Per. Canadian Bank of Commerce	17.98	18.20
Credit of Royal Canadian Mounted		
Police share of fuel seized	275.00	
Credit of Insurance paid in advance	107.66	382.66
Total Credit		\$ 400.86

Disbursements:

Insurance	\$ 2,600.54
Agent's fees	1,917.75
Special constables	10,238.83
Fuel	1,028.56
Repairs and Maintaining	356.22
Water Rates	28.71
Light	84.88
Telephone and Telegram	81.26
Advertising fees	125.10
Boiler Inspection	10.00
Unemployment Insurance	17.42
Sundry	3.25
	\$16,492.52

The Custodian's Statement does not indicate that this property was rented and yet the operating and carrying charges are indicated. For what purpose did the government use this building?

They Fight For Canada



LIEUT. GEO. ANDREYCHUK
Timmins, Ont.



LIEUT. MICHAEL MARTYN
Edmonton, Alta.



WALTER, STEPHEN and STANLEY
ZENIUK (Brothers)
Sudbury, Ont.



ERNEST PERNEROWSKY
Saskatoon, Sask.
(Killed in Action—Italy)



JOHN DUBNO
Winnipeg, Man.
(Member, Central Executive Com-
mittee, U.L.F.T.A.)



EUGENE BOYCHUK
Toronto, Ont.
of John Boychuk, National
Secretary U.L.F.T.A.)

HOW THE CUSTODIAN DISPOSED OF CASH ON HAND AT TIME OF SEIZURE.

Most curious is the handling of cash balances by the Custodian's department. The accounts for three cases are as follows:

	Cash on Hand	Agent's Fees	Balance held by Custodian
Sioux Lookout, Ont.	\$ 155.00	\$ 79.38	\$ 75.62
New Toronto, Ont.	115.56	57.49	58.07
Transcona, Man.	366.79	91.60	50.07
	\$ 637.35	\$ 228.47	\$ 183.76

On the Transcona building there was paid an insurance premium of \$225.12. If from the total of \$637.35 we subtract this sum, it leaves a balance of \$412.27. Of this balance only \$183.76 is returned, and \$228.47 charged for agent's fees, a total of 56%.

SOME OF THE HALLS OF THE U.L.F.T.A. WERE SOLD ON THE FOLLOWING DATES:

Swift Current, Sask	May 12, 1941
Toronto, Ont.	September 15, 1941
Hamilton, Ont.	November 3, 1941
Saskatoon, Sask.	July 16, 1941
North Battleford, Sask.	June 12, 1941
Edmonton, Alta.	January, 1941
Calgary, Alta.	April, 1941
Vancouver, B.C.	May 29th, 1941
Lethbridge, Alta.	February 2, 1941
Medicine Hat, Alta.	April 29, 1941
Brooklands, Man.	October 31, 1941
Libau, Man.	September 18, 1941

U.L.F.T.A. LIBRARIES

Before the ban of June 1940, in all 108 U.L.F.T.A. Temples across Canada, there were over 60,000 volumes of books. Many of these books were written by world-famous writers. They were costly, representing years of careful selection and purchase, and are now irreplaceable.

Carlyle once said that "the true university of these days is a collection of books"; and these libraries truly constituted a precious university for the self education of many thousands of Ukrainian-Canadians who have migrated to Canada for the last two generations.

The UNIVERSAL BOOK STORE in Winnipeg was engaged in selling books by various writers, school supplies and musical instru-

They Fight For Canada



F.O. MICHAEL TKACHUK
East Toronto, Ont.



F.O. WM. PETRACHENKO
Welland, Ont.



P.O. WALTER GADZES
Windsor, Ont.



F.O. GEORGE HOZY
Scarboro Junction, Ont.



F.O. BORIS RABCZAK
West Toronto, Ont.
(Music Teacher. Now playing with
London Symphony Orchestra)



F.O. NICHOLAS TOCHTIE
Chatham, Ont.
(Killed in reconnaissance flight over
Germany)

ments. At the time of the seizure, the stock was valued at \$8,000.00. The entire stock was sold by auction and we have received no accounting.

TORONTO, ONT. The library contained over 3,000 books. It was sold for pulp to a Toronto waste paper company at 25c per cwt. There were 3,976 lbs. and the gross proceeds from this sale amounted to \$9.18. The wholesale destruction of these books was ordered on the sole evidence of the janitor of the rival organization, opposed to the Soviet Regime, who said that the books were communistic and subversive.

Police, who could not read Ukrainian, ordered the destruction of the books, many of them the works of world-famous writers, and many of which are at the present time totally irreplaceable.

The library in OSHAWA was burned.

WINNIPEG'S library was sold for pulp.

EDMONTON, ALTA. In Edmonton the Custodian's agents gave instructions for the destruction of the library. During the hearings of the Advisory Committee, when a Ukrainian lawyer of Edmonton, who is a member of the Self-Reliance group, took the stand, he stated that he and another Ukrainian man were permitted to examine the U.L.F.T.A. library. Each made purchases of 20 or more books at 20c per copy. He further stated that they did not find any books of subversive character. A gift of some 80 books from the Edmonton library was made to the Edmonton hospital. All others were burned in the furnace on instruction of Custodian agents.

CALGARY, ALTA. Custodian agent, Mr. Winspear, writes to the Chief Custodian in Ottawa, July 20, 1943, quoting their sub-agents, Messrs. Harvey, Morrison and Company from Calgary:

"We have confirmed with the Police Department here that all of the literature belonging to this organization was examined by them, considered to be subversive and was destroyed by fire under their supervision."

These books, copies of which could be found in the Public Libraries in Calgary; musical repertoires, etc., all were destroyed regardless of their contents and value to the community.



They Fight For Canada



ZANE NAVIS

Winnipeg, Man.

(Son of John Navis, National Director of War Services, Ukrainian Canadian Association)



MICHAEL SEYCHUK

Winnipeg, Man.

(National Secretary of Youth Organizations with U.L.F.T.A.)



PARATROOPER W.M. PHILIPOVICH

Hamilton, Ont.

(Music Teacher)



GEO. SOLOMON

Saskatoon, Sask.

(Provincial Organizer, U.L.F.T.A.)



WM. KUNKA

Timmins, Ont.

(Music Teacher)

They Fight For Canada



WALTER HRANKA
Brantford, Ont.
(Four brothers in the services)



NICHOLAS ZAYACHKOWSKY
Brantford, Ont.



P.O. MICHAEL KOSTYNYK
Toronto, Ont.



BORDEN HARMATIUK
Toronto, Ont.
(Publisher, "Ukrainian Life")



MYRON KRYWONOSIUK
Ottawa, Ont.

THE CIVIL LIBERTIES ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO

28 Wellington St. West, Room 501, Toronto, Ontario
Telephone WAverley 5118

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The Civil Liberties Association of Toronto
28 Wellington St. West
Toronto. Ont.

July, 1944.

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